

THE LOCAL NEWS.

until some of the supernumeraries ran forward, picked her up and carried her to her dressing room. She was stunned and seemed perfectly dazed. Brandy and other restoratives were brought, and finally she declared, though still confused that she was not seriously hurt. Fortunately no bones were broken and after resting on the couch in her room she pluckily declared she would go on and finish the opera, though she was bruised and one of her limbs considerably strained.

OLDTOWN NEWS.

Capt. Ingram and son, who have been stopping in the city for the past few days, will leave Tuesday for their home in Rockland.

The popular Red Figure Sale of Benoit Clothing Co. closed Monday night. Their store will be closed two days for inventory, Tuesday and Wednesday. The doors open Thursday, March 1st, at 8 A.M. with a big sale.

The wedding of Miss Annie J. Levenseller, of Bangor, and Mr. William H. Thompson, of Bucksport, took place in this city Saturday last. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Hooper.

Past Master Workman Charles H. Pierce of Anchor Lodge, No. 4, A.O.U.W., has gone to Boston as representative to attend the grand lodge session to be held on the 27th and 28th inst.

Rev. Joseph Kennard Wilson, D.D., will be the guest of Mr. G. W. E. Burrows, while in our city to deliver his lecture on Palestine this evening at the Columbia street church. Dr. Wilson goes to points on the W.C.R.R. to lecture before returning to Portland.

Mr. A. I. Clapp, Jr., of Lake View, brought to the Eastern Maine General Hospital in this city for treatment Monday, Mr. E. E. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was in a very serious condition, but stood the journey remarkably well and at last accounts was resting comfortably.

During the fierce storm of Sunday the roof of a barn at Six Mile Falls, owned by Howard Newcomb, was blown off and other damage done to his buildings. On Broadway near the York farm the large red barn owned by Louis Kirstein, the real estate broker of this city, was completely destroyed by the wind. Mr. Kirstein had recently moved the building on to a new lot and was repairing it when it went down.

A HALLELUJAH WEDDING.

Miss Mabel Wood and Mr. Chas. Gillian United in Marriage at Salvation Army Hall, Monday Night.

One of the most unique ceremonies, probably, ever held in the city was witnessed by a large audience Monday evening in the Salvation Army hall, when the so-called hallelujah wedding of Mr. Charles Gillian of New Foundland and Miss Mabel M. Wood of Brewer. Staff Capt. Smith performed the sacred ceremony. The preliminaries, which were most interesting and occupied a greater part of the evening, were as follows:

A prayer was offered by Fr. Kitchen of Calais, followed by a hymn by the congregation. Another prayer by local Capt. Harrison and also by Staff Capt. Smith. Sister Mellory rendered a solo which was much appreciated. Capt. Smith made some very interesting remarks. The members of the army chorus, who were seated on the stage rendered a selection, after which Capt. Smith called upon Brother Hallows to give his honest experience in married life, which he gave in a very brief and amusing manner. Sister Wright rendered a solo and she and Sister Mellory gave brief testimony experiences of their unmarried lives. Staff Capt. Smith sang a solo by request and Miss Wright sang an offertory interlude during the collection which was taken up by Sister Mellory.

Capt. Harrington made the announcement that, beginning next Saturday evening, a series of midwinter camp meetings will be held every Saturday evening. And after reading the contracting parties scripture lesson, Staff Capt. Smith proceeded to tie the nuptial knot. Capt. Harrington attended the bride, Misses Wright and Mellory in the rear supporting the Stars and Stripes and the Salvation Army banner, respectively, and by a service peculiar to the army the young couple were finally pronounced man and wife.

Probably a similar ceremony has never been seen in this city and a large number of people were in attendance for that reason.

MME. NORDICA HAD A FALL.

Received Bruises and a Strain During an Opera Performance.

Mme. Nordica met with an accident last week on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, during the matinee performance of "L'Africaine," and narrowly escaped serious injury.

She was singing the role of Selika, and in the first act was making a hasty exit with Signor Scotti, who was the Nelusko of the occasion. It was the scene in which Vasco di Gamma appears before the grandees and brings forward Nelusko and Selika, who are later dismissed and told to leave, when they run toward the stairway at the exit way, up the stage. Mme. Nordica and Signor Scotti hurried toward the stairs, when Mme. Nordica tripped, and just as she reached the top step fell headlong. She endeavored to save herself, but failed, struck against the scenery, and then fell heavily upon the floor.

She tried to rise, but was unable to

SOME STATE CHAT.

CULLED FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN GENERAL.

ALL OVER PINE TREE STATE

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS TOLD IN A SHORT WAY.

Newspaper Goosiping It is of Interest to the Whig Readers.

ROMANCE.

He kissed her twice. He swore his love. And said, "I'll come to stay."

She cried her grief against a wall. As Hubert rode away.

His heart was true. The years sped by. He came again one day.

He took a room in AN hotel.

Laid back his things to stay.

And when he looked for Marguerite, he found her, easy, quite.

He found also her husband, and

Her daughter, Maggie White.

His face it pained his eyes went out. With scold his heart did evil.

He mourned about his agony,

And found another girl.

And so the world wags on today;

Where'er the cloudlets fur.

The fellow who is crossed in love

Can find another girl.

Detroit Free Press.

The supper and entertainment to be given by the members of the XX club will be Thursday evening instead of Friday, as before stated. Supper will be 15 cents except to those who have earned a dollar for the club, to whom supper will be served free.

Miss Essie Cousins returned home Monday afternoon after a week's visit in Ellsworth.

Judge Whiting and George Hathorn of Milford, are at Newton for a few days tempting the wily fish.

Mrs. J. L. Smith will entertain the members of the Happy Hour Club at her home on Stillwater avenue Wednesday evening.

Preparations are going on for a great 4th of March ball to be given in Unity Hall, Water street, Saturday evening March 3. The University of Maine orchestra will furnish music.

There was an important union meeting of the fire companies in the L.I. A. P. Co.'s hose house Monday evening.

Mr. George H. Reed, of Hampden, was in the city Monday in the interest of the Portland Transcript.

The social dance at Milford this evening promises to be well patronized many having expressed their intentions to that effect. Good music will be furnished and the affair is under the management of Mr. S. W. Mills.

Sheriff Gates, of Millinocket, passed Sunday in the city.

Work was resumed on the Nekonegan exercises Monday morning and it is sincerely hoped that no more trouble will be encountered from now out.

ORONO NEWS.

The Island Reading Club met Thursday evening with Mrs. Charles Snoddy to celebrate Washington's birthday, which they did in a manner that would have pleased the immortal George could he have been there. The ladies nearly all wore colonial costumes, one of which was 100 years old. Several readings were rendered by different ladies and also a number of patriotic hymns. Delicious refreshments were served by the gentlemen who happened to "drop in" for a friendly call. At a late hour the party broke up, voting it a most pleasant occasion.

Tuesday evening the Monitor Engine company gives a social hop at Monitor hall. Pullen's orchestra will furnish music. A. A. Powers will be floor director.

Boston Transcript: Maine's lumber cut for the season is practically completed, and the figures show that the forests of Maine were reduced last year by 154,500,000 feet of logs. Such figures as these give no adequate idea of the tremendous drains which the paper mills and building are making upon the forests. To make this comprehensible, to the mind, it may be stated that these logs, placed end to end, would reach entirely around the globe, from Maine to Spain, Turkey, China, Vancouver, back to Maine again with enough logs left to continue the chain across the Atlantic again to Liverpool. How long can the forests stand this slashing?

The Maine Journal of Medicine and Science makes a plan for the birds; this time from a medical standpoint. "Nature's laws," says the Journal, "work in a normal, harmonious way, but the delicate balance between nature's compensatory processes is easily disturbed. If the disturbance continues uncorrected, it will bring disaster and evil sooner or later results. The life of the whole animal kingdom, from man down to the lowly polyp, depends directly or indirectly upon the life of the vegetable kingdom. This matter of providing safeguards against the useless slaughter of the lower animals is a question which concerns the very existence of the human race. Political economists have agreed that the former is the chief cornerstone of our ethical system. For several years the farmer has harvested his crops only after much increased labor, and these crops have been greatly decreased by the ravages of insect pests. Almost every season a new insect or worm pest is discovered. The American farmer is at the mercy of his insect foes, because within the last 15 years the decrease of bird-life, in almost every state in the Union, has amounted to 40 per cent."

The Biddeford Journal says: "Biddeford is singularly deficient in structures which make any pretension to artistic beauty," and urges with much

force the need of a library building for that city.

Maine people who are planning to attend the Paris Exposition will probably be somewhat taken aback at the announcement that the prices of transportation to Europe will be greatly advanced the coming spring. A 15 per cent. increase is anticipated.

Buxton comes to the fore with a claim for the largest tree ever cut down in the state. It was a pine and the first log of the tree was 11 feet in diameter, but this was hollow and the remainder of the tree scaled somewhat over 4000 feet. When the first log lay on the ground it was possible for a man six feet tall to stand within the center. All this was several years ago, however.

What could be the cause? An animated discussion ensued, in the course of which every imaginable law of physics was made to account for the strange paradox. At length our scientists agreed that it must be so owing to the laws of reflection, refraction or exhalation or some other law of physics with a long name.

The host was, however, not quite convinced, and, calling the gardener, he said to him:

"Pray tell us why the globe is warmer on the shady side than on the side turned to the sun?"

The man replied:

"Because just now I turned it round for fear of its cracking with the great heat."—London Tit-Bits.

Practical Artillery.

As to the character of the first instrument for the throwing of missiles and just when it was invented we have no certain knowledge, but it must have been at an early date, for we read in Genesis 1, 2, that "Numrod was a mighty hunter before the Lord," and surely the skill that has kept his name in remembrance for thousands of years must have been gained by the use of some severer weapon than the club or stone knives of primitive man.

Without doubt man early learned how much execution can be done by a well armed stone, and attempts to hurl it with greater force and accuracy probably led to the invention of the sling, one of the simplest as well as most formidable of these early weapons. It was long one of the principal instruments of war among the ancients, and the story of David and Goliath is a good illustration of what could be done by one skilled in its use. This skill, however, could be acquired only by early and careful training.

In the Balinese islands, it is said, in ancient times the parents suspended the dinner of their boys upon poles and required them to bring it down with shings before they were allowed to eat.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Stories of Curran.

Curran could say mordant and cutting things, but perhaps no man was ever insulted with such dialectical neatness and ingenuity as Curran was by the famous maker of "bully," Sir Boyle Roche, in the Irish house of commons. "The honorable gentleman says, he is the guardian of his own honor," said Roche in reply to a speech of Curran, "but on the other occasions I have heard him boast that he was an enemy of sinners."

Curran was defeated in a conversational contest with Lady Morgan, the Irish novelist, one evening in that lady's drawing room, when, exaggerating the prevailing fashion in short sleeves, she wore merely straps over her shoulders. Curran was walking away from the little party who witnessed the conflict of the two wits when Lady Morgan called out, "Ah, come back, Mr. Curran, and acknowledge that you are fairly beaten."

"At any rate," said he, turning round, "I have this consolation, Lady Morgan, that you can't laugh at me in your sleeve."

Women Nameless in Korea.

The Korean woman has not even a name. In her childhood she receives a nickname, by which she is known in the family and by her near friends, but which when she arrives at maturity is employed only by her parents. To all other persons she is "the sister" or "the daughter" of such and such a one. After her marriage her name is buried—she is absolutely nameless. Her own parents refer to her by mentioning the district into which she has married. Should her marriage be blessed with children she is "the mother" of so and so. If it happens that a woman has to appear in a law court, the judge gives her a special name for use while the case lasts in order to save time and to simplify matters.—National Zeitung.

Portrait and Slipper.

A touching anecdote, associated with a picture in the National gallery at Edinburgh, is told by an English lady in her book "Potpourri From a Surrey Garden." She writes:

Several pictures stand out with peculiar interest, especially the life sized Gainsborough of the young Mrs. Graham. She sat for the picture as a bride, but before it came home she was dead, and her husband had gone to the wars.

When he came back, he never had the courage to open the case which contained his young wife's portrait. On his death, many long years after it was painted, it was opened by his heirs, and inside the case was the little white slipper she had left with the painter to help him to finish his picture.

The portrait was given to the Edinburgh gallery, and the slipper was kept by the family.

The Scallop.

The scallop accomplishes locomotion by a series of leaps. When it is alarmed, or wishes to change its location, it opens and energetically closes its valves, thus expelling the water. The reaction shoots it backward. By this means the creature is able to travel long distances. Sometimes scallops make considerable journeys in large companies. One can scarcely imagine a lovelier sight than that of a flock of these pretty creatures, with shell of every hue, from purple and white to black, encrusted with shades of pink, yellow and fawn, darting about in clear water.

In their flightlike movements, vertical and zigzag, they are more suggestive of a flock of winged animals than of bivalve mollusks.

Ice in Polar Regions.

When the sea freezes, first is formed the thin flake called by navigators "sludge," and as soon as this catches and holds snow it is termed "brash."

When it gathers and doubles, the whale style it "pancake" or "hay ice." If you can see the limit of this, it will be "ice floe," and "ice field," if its boundaries are out of sight.

"Pak ice" consists of floes forced together and overlapping, and which again becomes broken and scattered by a new wind; the name of it is "smiling ice."

Sudden Deaths on the Increase.—People apparently well and happy to-day, to-morrow are stricken down, and ninety-nine cases out of every hundred die of heart disease.

The king of heart remedies—Dr. Arnoux's Cure for the Heart—is within reach of all, and if there are symptoms of heart disorder it should be used without delay. It relieves in 45 minutes, and cures most heart cases. Sold my calomel, sweet and aromatic.

Mr. Arthur S. Hyde, of Bath, Me., assisted by Mr. Harry W. Libby, Bass.

If you want to see SOMETHING SWELL buy a Bath sponge from BUCKLEY & PREBLE.

and put it in water.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

On a certain hot summer day a celebrated naturalist entertained a company of distinguished savants at dinner, at the conclusion of which they all went into the garden.

The center of the grounds there stood on a pedestal a large glass globe. One of the guests happened to touch this globe, and found, to his amazement, that it was warmer on the shady side than on the side turned to the sun.

He communicated his discovery to the guests, who at once proceeded to verify the statement.

What could be the cause? An animated discussion ensued, in the course of which every imaginable law of physics was made to account for the strange paradox. At length our scientists agreed that it must be so owing to the laws of reflection, refraction or exhalation or some other law of physics with a long name.

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Business Booming
AT
Ynch's Market
is the reason? Simply that we keep the best goods money can buy. Under no consideration will we handle cheap or inferior goods. We try to make as low as the quality will permit. We keep everything in stock at all times. If any article we put out is not as recommended, we cheerfully refund money. If you are not already a customer, give me a trial and I will pay you.

YNCH'S
ading Cash Market.
Exchange Street.

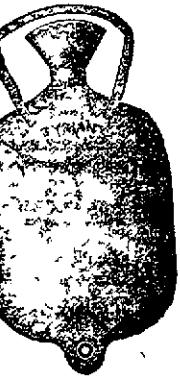
way Perfect Pen.
ink filler, no wet joint, no
leaving the page because of air
in the barrel.
—For Sale by—
has. Eight.

State of Maine.
Office Supreme Judicial Court,
February 29, 1900.
It is hereby given that John F.
Pangor is said county, has
this office notice of his intention
to apply for admission to the Bar
at the April Term, A. D. 1900,
Court.

CHAS F SWEET, Clerk.

NOTICE.

DALEY & SON wish to
the public in general that
we have opened an office at No.
MAIN STREET, with Hugh
Lager, Insurance Broker,
they will give personal
attention to the wants of their
customers.
Telephone 445-12.

Special Sale
—of—
WARRANTED


Hot Water Bottles at
Reduced Prices, at

Kley & Preble's
Hammond St., Bangor, Me.

EXTRA QUALITY
HANNAH & CO.
COPPERWARE

Friday, March 3rd,
will be the

Opening Day
for the
Spring Styles

of the
Unlap Hat.

rd & Woodward,
Agents, Bangor, Me.

SECOND
GAN RECITAL

AT THE
Congregational Church,
new organ, by the well-known
organist,

Mr. S. Hyde, of Bath, Me.,
Assisted by
Harry W. Libby, Bass,

day Evening.

March 9, 1900, at 8 o'clock.
Third Recital will be given by
Mr. S. Hyde on Friday evening
the 10th.
can be obtained at M. H.
Music House, 32 Newbury St., Boston.

PLAY AND PLAYERS

BIG AUDIENCE GREETS THE BENNETT AND MOULTON CO.

SPECIALTIES ARE EXCELLENT.

ONE OF THE BIG COMPANIES SEEN
HERE THIS SEASON

Ethel Barrymore Here Next Week in
"His Excellency the Governor"

A big audience greeted the opening
night of the Bennett & Moulton Company at the Opera House on
Monday evening. The company is a
good one and produced the first play
"Bastille Russia" in a way that left
little to be desired.

Mr. H. F. Haywoe as Alexis was
most the hero of the drama, was very
good. He has a strong stage presence
and his acting was fully equal to his
part. Miss Carrie LeMoine as the
heroine, Ida Bansky was pleasing in
her portrayal, and Miss Clara Turner

the bewitching Baroness was one of
the live members of the cast. Of the
men Mr. Justin Adams as the lively
American, Col. Cobb, deserves mention
for his excellent work, and the other
parts were in good hands.

The specialties which amused the
audience between the acts were of the
best that have been seen here thus far.

MIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR

Any Leslie, the sprightly dramatic
critic of the Chicago News said under
date of October 1st, regarding Miss

Ethel Barrymore:

"The death of Maurice O' Waldron
occurred at 3:30 o'clock this morning
at his home on Pier street after an illness
of about six days with the grippe. His age
was 19 years, 4 months and 15 days.
He was the youngest son of Stephen G. and Malinda M. Waldron.
Besides his parents he leaves to mourn
his loss: one sister, Mrs. Sam'l. Bridgeman,
and one brother, Ernest Waldron, all of whom
will have the sympathy of their friends.
The funeral will be announced."

THE HOTEL REGISTER.

BREWER CITY COUNCIL.

Reports of Various Committees
Presented—Last Meeting of
the Year.

THE JIM SITUATION.

MISS MARY SANGER DEAD.

WHIG ADVERTISERS.

THE HOTEL REGISTER.

Whig and Courier

Published at Bangor, Me., every morning except Sunday, by the Whig and Courier Publishing Co.

Subscription Price, Daily, \$1.00 per year, 90 cents per month in advance. If paid at end of year the price is \$7.00. The Weekly Courier, One Dollar per year in advance.

All letters of a business nature should be addressed to the Whig & Courier Publishing Co.

Communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor of Whig and Courier.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1900.

For Mayor: Hon. Arthur Chapin.

A Republican State Convention

—WILL BE HELD IN—

City Hall, Lewiston,
Wed., April 11th, 1900,

At 11 o'clock A. M.

for the purpose of selecting six candidates for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and four delegates at large and four alternates to attend the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on Tuesday, April 13, 1900, and transacting any other business that may properly come before it.

The lists of representation will be as follows. Each City, Town and Plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each seventy-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1896, an additional delegate, and for a fraction of forty votes in excess of seventy-five votes, an additional delegate.

Vacancies in the delegation of any City, Town or Plantation can only be which the vacancy exists.

The State committee will be in session in the reception room of the hall at nine o'clock, on the morning of the convention, for the purpose of receiving the credentials of delegates. Delegates in order to be eligible to participate in the convention, must be elected subsequent to the date of the call for this convention; and delegates, under this call, should not be elected to the State convention to be hereafter called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor.

All electors of Maine, without regard to past political differences, who are in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the call of the Republican National Committee for the Republican National Convention, are cordially invited to unite with the Republicans of the State in electing delegates to this convention.

Per Order Republican State Committee.
Joseph H. Manley, Chairman.

Byron Boyd, Secretary.

Augusta, Maine, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1900.

Presidential Electors Must All Be Chosen in State Convention.

Headquarters.

Republican State Committee.

Augusta, Maine, Jan. 4, 1900.

To the Republicans of Maine.—Prior to 1892 two Presidential electors at large corresponding to the two United States senators, were nominated in State convention, and the remaining electors, corresponding to the members of the United States House of Representatives were nominated by the several congressional district conventions.

The passage of the Australian Ballot law entirely changed the procedure.

Under the law, all conventions are a portion of our election system, and this ballot act requires that candidates to be voted for by the voters throughout the whole State must be placed in nomination by a Convention representing no less a constituency than the whole State. Hence, all the candidates of a party for Presidential electors must be nominated in State convention, and I have therefore included in the call six electors.

J. H. Manley, Chairman.

Sentiment Divided

The discussion of the Puerto Rican tariff bill has developed a marked division of sentiment regarding the proper solution of the problem among the Republican members. Strong arguments have been made for and against the bill, but have not tended to harmonize differences of opinion. One thing is certain and that is nothing will be gained in the way of support of the pending measure by such an attack as was made on Congressman Littlefield by Congressman Tawney. Mr. Littlefield is an able lawyer and has discovered what he considers insurmountable obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill. He stated his position frankly, taking occasion to preface his speech with the remark that it was a source of regret to him to be forced to assume an attitude antagonistic to that of the Republican leaders of the House, and when the Minnesota member made this speech the subject of a personal attack, he materially weakened his own position. Congressman Littlefield showed his contempt for this style of argument by ignoring it entirely. The question is one that must necessarily be met in a spirit of frankness and concession, a fact that seems to have forced itself upon the House as the despatches now announce that the bill is to be amended by a reduction in the proposed tariff before the bill is voted upon.

Louisiana Election.

The Louisiana Republicans appear at last to have agreed upon a ticket for the coming State election in April. There are two or three factions of the party in that State the chief purpose of each being to put its members in line for the Federal offices. This year it appeared that, as usual, they would split and go into the campaign with two or more tickets, but by some good fortune they have come together, made a fusion with the Populists and nomi-

nated a combination ticket. The candidate for Governor is Don Caffery, Jr., a son of Senator Caffery of Louisiana, and with him on the ticket is one other former Democrat, three Republicans and two Populists. The election in April will be the first one for Governor since the adoption of the new State Constitution which requires an educational qualification for the exercise of the suffrage, and so disfranchises four-fifths of the colored voters. But white literates are excepted from this restriction and allowed to vote. The object of the Republicans in nominating two former Democrats is probably to attract the white protectionists who have voted with the Democrats on the plea of a fear of "negro domination." It is doubtful if the plan succeeds. The election is absolutely in the hands of the Democrats and they will not hesitate to count out white Republicans any more than black Republicans. But the achievement of harmony this year may be the foundation for success some other year.

Why a Tariff is Needed.

It is asked by the free-traders why, when American manufacturers of iron and steel products can undersell foreign manufacturers in the markets of the world, a protective tariff on iron and steel products is either necessary or desirable. The tariff is needed because, says the American Economist, under ordinary circumstances, the cost of production is greater, chiefly on account of higher wages, in this country than is the cost of production in other countries, and the tariff measures that differentiate in cost of production.

It is a well recognized fact, however, that the cost of production grows relatively less as the amount of the product increases. Thus it is that when an enormous amount of anything is produced the cost of production of any given quantity is less than is the case when the total amount produced is smaller. In such prosperous times as exist to-day, thanks to the Dingley law, our iron and steel mills are crowded with work to the utmost limits of their capacities. Therefore the cost of production of a given quantity of iron and steel products is relatively small. It may be little, if any, greater than the cost of producing a similar quantity in foreign factories. But the tariff is levied to meet possibilities as well as actualities, and is levied in order to measure the difference in cost of production when the amount produced is small as well as when the amount is large.

Furthermore, with the assurance of such large sales as the possession of the American market today makes secure to the American producer, he can afford to be content with a very small ratio of profit. Five per cent. on sales amounting to \$100,000,000 is preferable to a profit of 20 per cent. on sales reaching \$10,000,000 in amount. And so it comes about that the American producer can afford to undersell the foreign producer, even though his cost of production is greater. The big sales more than balance the small ratio of profit. Yet at the same time the American producer needs the difference in cost of production leveled up by a protective tariff, in order that the foreign producer shall not under any circumstances or for any portion of time be able to sell at a price which would mean profit to him but loss to the American producer.

But in any case it is hard to see what valid grievance there can be against the protective tariff on iron and steel so long as the prices of iron and steel products in this country are as low as or even lower than the prices of the iron and steel products of other countries are in the markets where American and foreign manufacturers are subject to the same conditions. Since this is the case, it is manifestly impossible that the prices of iron and steel products would be lower in this country, or the manufacturers' profits less, if the tariff were removed. Its removal would, therefore, be of no advantage to any one, and might, under some what changed circumstances, be a great disadvantage to the country as a whole and a terrible injustice to the workers in the iron and steel mills.

A Brave Woman.

The United Broad Silk Weavers' Union of America has formally declared the long strike at the silk mill of John Hand & Sons of Polson, ended and admitted its defeat. None of the weavers will apply for reinstatement in the mill as it would be useless, the firm having all the weavers it can furnish employment for. When the strike was declared nine months ago, the weavers asked the adoption of a schedule which the manufacturers declared it would be impossible to work under. They kept lines of pickets about the mill. Mrs. Sampson, better known by her maiden name of Polly McGrail, thought the wages fair and it was absolutely necessary that she should get work to support an invalid husband and their little child. No sooner had she accepted work than she became the target for all the intimidations of the strikers. She was hooted on the street, called vile names, serenaded with tin horns and often roughly handled. It became necessary for her to carry a revolver to and from the mill to protect herself. Once she was held up in a cowardly fashion in the fog away from the mill and she wounded one of her assailants with a shot from her revolver. Afterward she was twice sandbagged when she ventured out at night once in the grounds about her little home. It became necessary for her to have a police guard when she appeared on the street, and under its protection she continued to go to her work with her revolver at her belt. For a time it was with the greatest difficulty that she was able to procure food, and the strike having pronounced a boycott upon my close.

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who sold to her, but finally several tradesmen agreed to sell her all she needed. It was Polly McGrail's unshaken pluck, so it is believed, in the face of the greatest difficulty and danger that was chiefly instrumental in breaking the strike, men and women workers alike following her example.

Substitute for Wood Pulp.

Hopes are entertained by the New Orleans Times-Democrat that the refuse can from the mills in Louisiana may become a formidable rival to wood pulp in the manufacture of paper. This refuse, called "Bagasse" in Louisiana, is said to contain 10 per cent. of cellulose, which would become paper pulp, and the present annual production of cane would afford from 400,000 to 600,000 tons of paper-making material. There is more than theory in the project. A sugar planter in Texas has been making paper, both news and wrapping, from the refuse of his mill for two years, while one bagasse paper mill is in operation in Louisiana, and three others are contemplated.

SWINDLED WITH BELL.

How Old Billy Took Advantage of Immigrants.

Caused the Locomotive Bell to Ring Before They Got Through Eating.

"Every time I hear a locomotive bell and see a man sprint for a train," says a railroad man, "it makes me think of Billy Holmes, who used to run a railroad hotel in the western part of Ohio. Billy used a locomotive bell to warn customers of the departure of trains. His hotel was right opposite the station. Billy set a first class table, and his place was known all along the line. One thing Billy noticed soon after his place began to draw the bills of the emigrant trade was that no matter whether the emigrants could speak a single word of English, they knew that the ringing of the locomotive bell meant that the train was to start, and at the first tap they would make a break for the station, and anybody in the way would be spilled over. A good many times they would leave things behind, and it was after one German boy left the change from a good sized bell in his anxiety to reach the train before it started that Bill thought that the hotel would be a good thing to own. It wasn't very difficult matter for him to obtain an old locomotive bell, and he had this rigged up in the front part of the dining room, where it could be heard plainly, but out of sight.

"Then he waited for a chance to test it. It was about three days after he was in place that it was used for the first time. There was a bigger crowd than usual that day, and Billy figured that his chances of detection were less than when there were fewer people. About three minutes before train time the porter was sent out to pull the bell, while Billy got ready to make change if people cared to wait. Billy told us of that first grand rush until we were tired of hearing it. I don't remember just how much he made, but there had never been such a day's business since the hotel was started.

"After that it was a poor day that Billy didn't clean up from \$10 to \$25 in the shape of change that people couldn't wait for, and it got so after a time that he imagined he was being treated unfairly if a man should happen to lay down just the right change. Of course, he didn't try the game on people who were familiar with railroads, but just for the foreigners.

"For a time Billy was content to work the game legitimately. That is, he wouldn't ring the bell until it was almost train time. Then he got to giving the bell a few tugs almost as soon as the people had sat down to table. In that way he got the money without giving change, and in a good many instances gave the meals too, although once in a while the emigrant would grab everything on the table and scold for the train with his hands full. But that was so seldom that Billy didn't lose much that way, and you may be sure the customer never got more than his money's worth after a while. Billy devised a scheme to get back part of the stuff that customers tried to carry off with them. One of the waiters would整洁 the man with the handout and while him drop it, and everything that was dropped went back to the kitchen to do duty a second time.

"Billy got to making such a good thing out of his bell game that he was inclined to think that all money that came in with immigrants belonged to him. That led him to work the game pretty strong, and once or twice he narrowly escaped serious trouble. A party of Swedes came in the place one day and Billy gave them the grand hold-up. Even he acknowledged later that they got the worst of it. It might have been three months after this little episode that a second party of Swedes struck Billy's place. One of them, apparently the leader of the crew, was one of the biggest men I ever saw, and he could speak English, after fashion. Billy didn't learn this until it was too late, however.

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"As he hanged on to Billy's head he exclaimed: 'Aye don't get foiled twice on same ground.' Aye hate yo'. Yo rob me da, fat rat tam but no again. Aye gave yo ten dollar, and Aye get no change. Aye gave yo on'y a punch deems tame.'

"By the time they got the big fellow away from Billy the hotel keeper was an object lesson for people inclined to be smart. It was a matter of ten weeks before he came out of the hospital, and during the time he had been there he had done a lot of thinking. No one said anything to him, but it was not a great surprise when he took down the bell in the dining-room. Then the railroad lunch counters began to open. The day a confident demand sprang up for a number of railroad seats which filled the whole floor of that department materially above Saturday's place. So far as the news of the day went, it had little effect on the extreme weakness of a number of the industries. The extreme decline in the New York Stock Exchange and Gas stocks ran from 3 to

"He murdered that song," said the critical auditor. "He sang it and the others," and uttered the others, "but it is very dangerous for you to say so. He may have on your side, but it is dangerous for you to say so."

THE MARKETS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York Feb. 26. Flour, receipts, 29,244; exports, 54,129; sales, 5700 bags. Market dull and easier in absence of buyers who were discouraged over the firmness of mills in the price of wheat.

Wheat, receipts, 32,800, exports, 63,988; sales, 2,350,000 futures, 120,000 export; spot: easy. No 2 red, 74 elevation; No 2 red, 75% for afford in store; No 1 northern Duluth, 78 for afford prompt; No 1 hard Duluth, 79 for afford prompt.

Corn, receipts, 224,700; exports, 196,949; sales, 25,000 futures, 278,000 exports; spot: steady. No 2 red, 42 elevation; No 2 corn 34%; No 3 white, 31%; track mixed western, 29@30; track white, 31@35.

Beef, steady. Lard, easy, western steamed, 610; refined, easy; continental, 630; S. A. 660.

Pork, steady. Lard, steady; western creamery, 20@24; factory, 16@18; June creamery, 19@22%; state dairy, 18@23; do creamery, 20@24.

Eggs, firm; state and Pennsylvania, 15@16@.

Sugar, raw, quiet and steady; fair refining, 3%; centrifugal 96 test, 4%; refined, quiet.

CONDITION OF GRAIN.

Chicago, Feb. 26. Statistical information was bearish today and wheat yielded but closed steady, May 1@2%. Maize corn closed a shade down and May oats a shade improved. Provisions at the close were a shade to lower than a shade.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 26. The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, Feb. 64%; May 65@6%; Corn, Feb. 33%; May 35@3%; Oats, 23%; May 23%; Mess pork May 106@11%; July 106@

EDS
OUR
Marion
Ranges
in continuous satis-
use for over twenty years
speaks volumes.

OP CO.,
BANGOR, ME.
Exchange St.

SCOT LUMBERING ASSOC'N.

annual meeting of the Penobscot lumbering Association for the officers and the transaction other business that may legal before the meeting, will be the Penobscot Exchange on Tuesday, March sixth 10 o'clock in the forenoon, under the directors,
(H. H. ADAMS, Clerk
Feb. 23, 1900.)

Johns, N. F.; Manchester Im-
port Co. Feb. 25. Arr str.
Boston; Turret Crown,
South Newfoundland, Halifax,
Vancouver, Placentia Bay and
to Province town, Mass. (re-
lating to a rough passage of seven
small boats, broke bulwarks and
at 26th str. Coban, Hallow-
ton, Boston, Boston.)

The English Inn.
cheap place in which to live is
typical old English inn that
American friends are continually
to find for them. It is a day
and, as the point of this
lies entirely in its truth, I give
and address.

My American friend over the
in Croydon to the little hamlet
of Waringham, and there we
the courtyard of an inn named
the old world flavor that
the man from New York. We
a most excellent lunch, and
the bill was 16 pence instead of the
half crown.

and was enthusiastic and re-
to have the inkeeper up and
ent him on the choiceness and
of his wines. I begged him
this, as he might raise the
and a lunch at one, and mix a
literary man, but my advice
needed. The proprietor who
received the praise of the Ameri-
cans.

"I guess
to know how to set out a man
from the States. For five
was stewart on W. K. Vander-
acht. I was on her at the time
sank at Newport."

now imagine the collapse of my
friend, who had flattered him
he was several centuries away
New York and Newport.—Robert
London Outlook.

Now to Win a Toss.
silver dollar and then
heads or tails is a favorite
for small wagers among the
the alley behind the Cotton
The other day a young bro-
told everybody by producing a
universally settled down heads
after who did the spinning. It
the little time before their pic-
as observed, and then there was
I demand for the secret. Some-
that the piece was loaded,
as scouted as a self evident
ity, and close scrutiny failed to
anything unusual about it.
tell you it's done, boys,"
owner at length, "but keep the
dark. All that is necessary is to
a few turns around the edge,
put on a slight blemish. It can't
be every time as sure as fate
idea, by the way, to have
your pocket—one fixed for heads
one for tails. A steady run is al-
ways, you know, and you can
occasionally."—New Orleans
Democrat.

Woman's Laugh.
unlike laugh has to be decora-
so it should be the laugh of
other than humor. There can
be a question as to the sweetest
be heard among nations of wo-
is surely the Frenchwoman's
the softest warble of all. If
are not so serious, they might
of Parisian women laughing.

The Italian laugh is happy,
but it is not quite so independ-
the subject of laughter. It has a
it's own. It is somewhat na-
but needs no vivifying. But

principal characteristic is the
proper to the woman who is
somewhat of a peasant.

daughter of English women is too
any briefer description. For
woman laugh not according to
the, but according to their caste,
has lately been revised and re-
ited. It may be said that in cast-
treble note the ready, the im-
bit up to its own place—the
is audible there, for all its
quality.—Collier's Weekly.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Chair.
the many things associated
memory of Harriet Beecher
the chair occupied by her while
the initial chapters of "Uncle
Cabin." Mrs. Slover accom-
a visitor at Batavia, N. Y., early
at the home of Judge Orson
back. During all the hours
and while writing, she always
this plain peep chair. After
she rose to fane with her book
part of history, she turned
to Louisa May Alcott, who
it now remains.

or has become the proprie-
of the chair, and the author
of the chair.

ADMIRE GEN. CRONJE.
New York, Feb. 26. Undisguised admira-
tion and amazement at the manner
in which the Boer commander, Cronje,
holds out against the British under
Lord Roberts, marks all the London
despatches to New York papers. To
this is added the belief that he cannot
hold out much longer. The military
critics of the Morning Leader say:

To the imaginative he drew an old-
picture of these miners 100 years
hence as mirroring European civiliza-
tion in the far south.

"The latter, he said, 'feel a glow of
satisfaction at the thought that the
immense riches taken from the soil
have not been devoted to the
decoration of the fair sex.'

Speaking of the war he considered
it a "bloody farce." The Transvaal
the Free State were not republics,
declared, but oligarchies and had
long conspired to seize British
South Africa. Each government was
simply a small political gang who
humbugged the poor Dutchmen, appealing
to their patriotism and dividing
the spoils among their coteries. The
Afrikander had been working 30
years for independence in Africa. He
said that former resident of the
Orange Free State years and years ago
showed that his only ambition in life
was to drive England out of Africa.

After showing that the editor
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BOERS HAVE BURROWED.

CRONJE'S FORCES FIND PROTECTION IN RIVER BANKS FROM ROBERTS' GUNS.

ROBERTS WILLING TO TAKE HIS TIME.

GEN. BULLER'S MARCH ON LADYSMITH IS MARKED WITH SHARP FIGHTING.

Evening News of the South African Conflict and Varied Happenings in All Parts of the World.

London, Feb. 26. If the latest despatches from Paardeberg throw any light on the situation, they show that General Cronje's forces have far more protection from Field Marshal Lord Roberts' heavy fire than the first despatches indicated. A special despatch from Paardeberg published in the second edition of the Daily Chronicle, dated Saturday, Feb. 24, says:

A balloon has discovered the enemy to be protected by a system of burrowing in the river bank, which resembles a fortification and affords shell-proof protection.

This, perhaps, more than any other circumstance, explains why the Boers have held on. It is strange that the admiral's forces have not yet despatched General Buller and Roberts to strike the final blow simultaneously on Majuba day.

The Journal and Advertiser has a detailed interview with J. B. Robinson, the African millionaire miner and rival of Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Robinson has an intimate personal acquaintance with Cronje and adds his vote of praise to the Free State's courage. Says he:

"Cronje and his 7,000 men have certainly revealed a heroism never surpassed in the history of our race. Surrounded by an army of 45,000 men with 110 guns continually pouring shells in their position, they have stood at bay for days. It is only what those of us who know the man expected of Cronje."

"He will never of his own will surrender. He may be compelled to do so by his men refusing to fight any longer, but that I am very doubtful."

"Mis. Cronje is a fit mate for her husband and brave as he."

Robinson says:

"Cronje, like many Boers, has in him the best blood of Europe."

KRUGER'S WEALTH.

New York, Feb. 26. Consul-General Charles D. Pierce of the Orange Free State, in this city, has received letters from Dr. Hendrik Muller, envoy extraordinary of the Orange Free State and consul-general to the Netherlands at The Hague, which sets forth at length the position of the Free State in regard to the present war. The following are extracts:

"I positively deny that there is an atom of truth in the rumors that there was a conspiracy of the Orange Free State of Transvaal before the war to drive Great Britain out of South Africa. These rumors are too absurd to be seriously discussed."

"I read in your paper that President Kruger's fortune amounts to \$25,000,000. It would be of interest to hear from what source the author derives such an assertion, for, although continually in contact with South Africa, this is the first time that I have ever heard this figure, or any figure at all. I am sure that the children of President Kruger have no idea what his fortune is. There is no income tax in the Transvaal, to disclose the secret, and it is entirely against the customs and character of the Boers or Dutchmen to mention their private fortunes to any body."

"I don't doubt that President Kruger is well off, and this is most natural. He has an income as state president of £7,000 and £3,000 for house rent, which is not at all exaggerated. He is a very thrifty man, and spends very little."

CRITICISMS OF THE BRITISH.

New York, Feb. 26. The war department at Washington says a Herald special has received important reports concerning the operations of the British army in South Africa, from Capt. S. H. Stoen, Eighth Cavalry, military attaché with the British forces.

The criticisms which Capt. Stoen makes of the tactics and personnel of the British have caused the department to determine that it would be improper to make them public, and they have been filed away in the military information division for use by officers in their studies at the several military schools.

It is known that Capt. Stoen especially condemns the failure of the British to make reconnaissance before advancing. He was with Gen. Buller on the Angels and says that in his first battle the officer attempted to cross by two drifts in plain view of the enemy with absolutely no preliminary attempt to reconnoiter.

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BOSTON DAMAGE SUIT.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 26. An attachment was filed Monday in the registry of deeds for \$30,000 against the estate of John McCaffrey, both of Boston, doing business as undertakers under the name of John McCaffrey. It is an action of tort brought by the estate of John E. Avery of Boston, the will alleging that Mr. Avery was knocked down and killed by an undertaker's wagon on Tremont street, Boston, driven by Edward McCaffrey, on Thursday last. Mr. Avery died Saturday.

Edward McCaffrey was arrested and is out under bonds on the charge of manslaughter. Mr. Avery was 51 years of age, a member of the law firm of Avery & Stone of Boston.

BOSTON FIRM ASSIGNS.

Waterville, Feb. 26. Reports from the Watch Hill life saving station Monday say that the main boom of a schooner came ashore at Watch Hill Monday morning. No other wreckage was seen and there were no marks on the boom to distinguish it.

The Narragansett pier station reported Monday morning that they saw the sinking of the barge General Wiley off the pier Sunday. The barge went down three miles northeast by east from the station. No signals were seen before the accident by the patrol.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Chicago, Feb. 26. The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association had a three days annual convention here this week. President Augustus S. Downing, who arrived here Sunday expects an attendance of at least 500 during the meeting. A few have already arrived, among them being Frank A. Fitzpatrick of Boston.

The convention will open Tuesday morning with an address of welcome by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of schools of Chicago.

THE FISH TRUST AT WORK.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 26. The fish trust organized a year ago last August by the union of 65 of the fish dealing concerns of the country, is now engaged in a cutting of prices which is looked upon in some quarters as an attempt to secure absolute control of the fish market. In localities where the trust has absolute control it is stated an advance of about 40 per cent. has been made, while in territory covered in part by independent companies prices have been cut to water edge prices.

Portland claims the distinction of having the youngest soldier in the United States army, now in the Philippines, in the person of Thomas F. Gorman. The soldier lad is not yet 17 years old and will not be until May 12 next. He enlisted a little over a year ago and was assigned to Co. I, 35th Infantry. Young Gorman is a fine specimen of American youth and succeeded in passing the rigid scrutiny of the recruiting officer by reason of his size and weight. He measures 5 feet and 1 inch in his stocking feet, and is neatly proportioned physically. William Henry Gorman, who was killed at the time of the blowing up of the battleship Maine, was a brother of "Tommy."

The last ten days Ferraro spent in his condemned cell was a period of torture to the nine other men awaiting their fate in the death house. The Italian moaned and wept and cursed his fate continually, and his outbursts of rage kept all the other occupants of the death house in a state of intense nervous excitement.

Two of the prisoners in the death house were asleep when Ferraro was led from the room and he was taken away so quietly that the others did not know when it occurred. As he walked by the side of Keeper Connaughton he looked more like a young animal than a human being. When he reached the chair he seated himself without assistance and the straps were quickly adjusted.

Ferraro died harder than any man who has so far been put to death in the electric chair.

At exactly 6:20 the electric current was turned on. It consisted of 174 volts, and was continued for nearly two seconds, when it was reduced to 250 volts, which was kept on one minute and eight seconds. Dr. J. Irving, the prison physician, then examined Ferraro and said as seconds elapsed there was an interval of 15 seconds. This was followed by another 15 seconds.

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After showing that the editor was preserved in his chair as part of history, she turned to Louisa May Alcott, who it now remains.

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whom 120 had been killed or wounded, thanking Gen. French for his gallant ride. Mr. Rhodes closed brilliantly asserting "We have done our duty in preserving and protecting the greatest commercial asset in the world—Her Majesty's flag."

TARIFF OF PUERTO RICAN BILL.

Washington, Feb. 26. The Republican leaders after an hour's consultation with Speaker Henderson Monday over the Puerto Rican tariff bill, announced emphatically that the bill would be modified and that as modified it would pass.

The changes which the leaders have decided upon are a further reduction of the duties to be levied upon American goods imported into Puerto Rico and upon Puerto Rican goods into the United States. The bill is to provide for a 25 per cent. of the American tariff as provided in the bill.

POMONA GRANGE

THE FEBRUARY MEETING HELD ON SATURDAY.

AN INTERESTING SESSION.

QUEEN CITY GRANGE ENTERAINED THE MEMBERS.

There was a large attendance of patrons.

The February meeting of Penobscot Pomona was held with Queen City Grange at Six Mile Falls, Saturday, the 21st inst. The excellent sleighing and mild weather drew the patrons from long distances. About two hundred and forty guests, who included nearly all the officers were served at dinner by the members of the host Grange. Promptly at 10:30, the gavel of Master Pearce descended, and routine work was begun. After opening exercises, and music by the choir, the minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. The address of welcome, given by Miss Mattie French, one of Bangor's popular teachers, and Lecturer of Queen City Grange, is printed as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.
Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

We are living in an era of progress. The members of this grange extend their hearty greetings to Penobscot Pomona. We thank those who have driven so far on this winter morning, for the encouragement and aid which their mere presence never fails to give our forefathers, but in order to meeting will prove a feast of good things for both mind and body.

We are living in an era of progress. Advanced science is now brought to bear upon all subjects, and not the least upon agriculture, the oldest of all occupations. In many instances it is no longer wise to follow the lead of our forefathers, but in order to meet the needs of the times, we must trace new paths for ourselves, making our yesterdays the stepping-stones of today.

Our own organization is working not only to advance the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry, but to promote the welfare of our country and of mankind. We have a great and enabling task before us. Remembering this, let us not be sparing of our endeavors to advance the order.

It requires all for has not experience taught us the truth of the familiar proverb, "He who by the plough would thrive must either hold or drive." It is even so with us, if we desire to reap a rich harvest we must aid in holding the grange plough, holding it so that it will turn a straight, clean furrow.

We are fast approaching the close of the nineteenth century. Let us strive to be ready with the advent of the twentieth century, to make our strength and influence felt more strongly than it has ever been, to fulfil the duties which you and I may not neglect, to send "our shafts straight to the mark, and not from bows half bent, but with the utmost tension of the string."

And now brothers and sisters in the Queen City Grange, I will once more bid you all a sincere and cordial welcome.

THE RESPONSE.

An able response was prepared by Mrs. A. J. Durgin, but as she was not in the hall that part of the program was called, Worthy Lecturer I. C. York responded by saying that there were two hundred true and generous hearts to thank them for their hospitality, and to hope that they will be benefited by the visit. He remarked that as Brother Lund said last month, the guests had brought their appetites with them. In referring to the Address of Welcome he agreed that the closing of the 19th century was a fitting time to prepare for the duties of the 20th. Again he extended the thanks of Pomona for the hospitable greeting.

FIRST QUESTION.

The next in order was the paper by Rev. C. E. Lund, Orono, but as he had not arrived, it was passed for the time being, and a question was substituted, "Why do Farmers as a class fail to work together as other Classes in Society?"

F. C. Low of Pine Grove was called upon to open the discussion. In short he said: "I have never given the subject any thought. I did not really know what they did work together. Perhaps it is because they have among them no recognized leader, no smart business man to lead. There are farmer's movements on foot in the State to equalize taxation. There have been 50,000 acres of wild land bought from the State as low as 25 cents per acre. The taxes on this land are merely nominal, while the farmer pays a heavy tax. I think the taxes ought to be equalized."

Charles Dole of Holden, the next speaker said: "I am very much in the same box with the brother who has just spoken. I've given the subject no thought only in a general way. They have been loth to unite in times past owing largely to their manner of living. They have been isolated so long that they do not seem to have much in common. This led to a sort of feeling of distrust. Since the advent of the Grange this distrust has been largely done away with. Those in the Grange are not afraid of each other, or afraid to unite. Another reason is a lack of wealth—their holding are small, and

they therefore think less about them. Those having larger interests need to unite for protection. There is need enough for the farmer to unite. In legislation they ought to do so. I. C. York thought that professional men had always been afraid farmers would unite for protection. Twenty-five years ago when Eastern Star was first organized, some of its members were invited to talk before the Agricultural Society. It was thought unsafe for those dependent upon the farmer, for him to enter a combination and that it would be wrong for him to do so. But the question was asked if it would not be well for the farmers to unite as for the lawyers to form a league. If people were as bad as they ought to be to one another, there would be no need of lawyers. Farmers are as necessary as lawyers, and should band together for advancement and progress. Other classes can be dispensed with better than farmers."

Rufus Robinson of Hermon, in touching upon the subject said: "I did not expect to be called upon. One great trouble with the farmer is jealousy. The only reason to be assigned for it is difference in circumstances. There are many wealthy farmers and many poor ones. The latter look with

jealousy and push to him has no time to be jealous."

A. J. Durgin of Orono, thought farmers should be in favor of equalization of taxation. He cited the difference of one owning \$12,000 of property paying taxes on one-half of it and another holding the same amount and paying taxes on \$1,000 and recommended a combination of equalizing taxes.

C. E. Holoyoke, of Brewer, said that he had always been puzzled to know why the farmers did not unite better.

Jealousy, poverty and enmity for some reason or other seemed to be in the way. He thought that they were not situated so they could hold a market where they want it. If farmers were worth \$1000 apiece and had the same amount in pocket they could handle the markets for goods not perishable provided they had cold storage facilities.

He mentioned the fact how many articles are obtained the season through owing to cold storage that formerly were in the market only in their season and suggested that work in this direction would be direct benefit to the farmers of the county could they all work with this object in view.

Mr. Lund again took the floor and gave his experience during three years residence in St. Lawrence county, New York. In brief he said: "This county is the farmer's country in dairying in New York. The patrons endeavored at all Grange meetings to establish a standard for cheese and butter and to

the Grange and the noon hour was pleasantly passed in social intercourse.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Promptly at 1:30 Worthy Master Pearce called to order. After the opening song the fifth degree was conferred upon a class of 40, 16 brothers and 14 sisters. The paper by Prof. Rogers was postponed until the next meeting. Rev. C. E. Lund then gave his paper on The Partisan Granger. We herewith present this paper in full.

THE PARTISAN GRANGER.

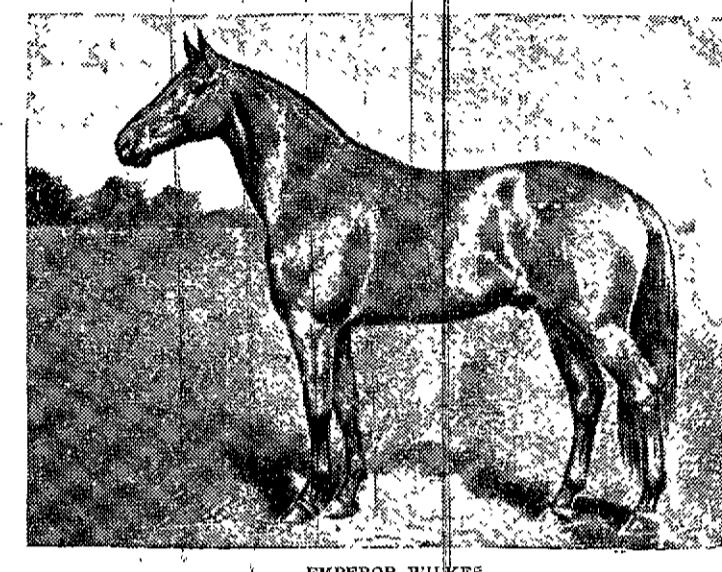
I first wish to say a word of commendation in regard to our Order. Any one cognizant of the present tendencies of American life will note the separation of the sexes in their social intellectual and even in their family life.

I know the colleges are strenuously endeavoring to bring about co-education and it has resulted in success at some institutions, while I have read only lately of several, where they decided to go back to the old system of having but one sex.

Men have their clubs, lodges, business and benevolent societies. Women have their literary societies, reform associations, etc., by the score. Children are organized into their junior leagues, etc., until we are organized to the shame.

But the Grange believes in the time honored idea of man and wife going together, and the welfare of the family is the "rich and capstone of all its endeavors."

so in talking about the Partisan



EMPEROR WILKES.

jealous eyes on the farmer, and pull back from working together. Another thing, they are hardly in position to form themselves into trusts as others do. Circumstances don't admit of their uniting in great numbers, and they pull back. Farmers as a class are held over until the market price was from 15 to 18 cents. Co-operation made this possible, and raised the standard, made the product of that county sought in preference to that of others. I don't see why Penobscot county cannot adopt practical methods in the same way.

In speaking of the hindrances to co-operation, Mrs. N. M. Bailey, Bradford Centre, thought perhaps all the reasons mentioned combined to prevent farmers from uniting forces.

Mr. O. J. Brown of Queen City Grange thought that the farmer had made great progress during the last 40 years, and that next 20 would see still greater advance. When the assessors come to get the valuation the farmer shows more interest in what his neighbor has than is becoming. When they become educated up to it they will have away indifference and learn all we can in relation to whatever farm work we are engaged in. We should improve our poultry, swine, cattle and horses; weed out the poor and keep the best.

Ralph Harding of Hermon, spoke next in short he said: I am an infant in Grange work. One reason why they can't unite is, a certain class are obliged to market their produce at once and get what they can for it, while others can hold for a good price. If more nearly equal they might unite and get better results.

Mr. Robinson of Hermon, again took the floor and spoke of the fact that in many neighborhoods the farmers were following different lines of work such as selling milk, making butter, raising stock, raising hay, market gardening, etc., which would prevent a combination from the very nature of the different kinds of business.

Frank Harvey of Kenduskeag thought there ought to be more uniformity in the product before there could be much done in the way of combination. Few like to put their products in with another unless they are somewhere near alike in quality. He thought the jealous farmer was more likely to be the one spending half a day marketing half a dozen eggs rather than the one employing his time to better advantage.

Rev. C. E. Lund was of the opinion that the government ought to take the matter in hand, establish a high standard and instruct the farmer how to attain to it as has been done in other countries, notably Australia and England. He recommended that farmers read and study the publications of Henry G. Loy, relative to co-operation in the work being done under the governments of these two countries.

Elmer Goss of Brewer, thought that poverty had more to do than anything else with lack of co-operation on the part of farmers as some of necessity must sell to meet notes or other obligations, regardless of the states of markets at the time. He quoted one in particular who kept a large number of cattle yet had to sell his hay to meet yearly payments, and buy for his cattle as they needed it. He himself had been obliged to sell annually 2,000 pounds of pork to meet his obligations and was pretty sure poverty was a strong agent against combination among farmers.

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Granger I shall address the women as well as the men, for while women do not vote, more's the pity they often are the power behind the throne.

We are pretty conservative, we men and women of Maine, while we do not say "what our fathers did is good enough for us," still we debate a long while before we consent to leave the beaten tracks. Necessity compelled our children to leave the good old State and seek their fortunes elsewhere and most of them succeeded in coralling Dame Fortune, still it was this very element of conservatism, the careful painstaking survey of matters before deciding that kept them in the mad rush around them.

Maine men had level heads, could be depended upon, and they were the bulwark of western civilization. And their fathers remained behind and revered the traditions that made men famous—and no tradition has been more revered than that of politics. You may oppose a Maine man's religion and remain his friend, for he is liberal on religion, but touch his politics and woe be unto you.

Every night the little god of politics, labelled Republicanism or Democracy was brought out and reverently all the family talked of his wonderful virtues, sang his praises, believed him the only true one to worship and adore for ever and forever.

And the fact that the world moves was forgotten, that issues change, that the men of sterling qualities that made that party great are dead and gone and the qualities alas, too often with them.

I would not impugn the character of all the men bearing that honored name. Giants live today as of old among them and God given qualities are still characteristic of a few, but there are others and their name is legion who are in politics for revenue only. And this applies to either party, the saints and sinners are found in both, and the blind partisan who worships the old traditions is not in one party alone. It used to be a favorite saying that "So and So would vote for the devil if nominated by his party" and in truth he has voted for him a good many times. But thinking men are leaving behind the fetish of party and demanding principles and honesty of character as qualification for candidates desiring their vote.

Again as has been remarked, the question has not been agitated long enough. They sow, reap, gather the crops and don't stop to think that they can do better than crowd the market. The Grange is a school for all of us. Farmers stay at home and find fault with the politicians and the press.

Mr. Dole of Holden, again took the floor and spoke of the fact that in many neighborhoods the farmers were following different lines of work such as selling milk, making butter, raising stock, raising hay, market gardening, etc., which would prevent a combination from the very nature of the different kinds of business.

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Charles Dole continued the discussion by saying: If farmers cannot combine in the selling they can combine in buying oftentimes and can also act together in legislation. In purchasing they can get time if necessary and still reap the advantage of a combination in buying. The man with busi-

ness ability and push to him has no time to be jealous.

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Allow the hayseed to rule? No. He was made by God to draw the water and fell the trees and provide sustenance for us, the Lords of Creation, who by might and pull, are the stronger in the land. It is time the farmer, educated a scientist in fact asserted his equality with the lawyer, business man, professor, manufacturer and struggled for an equitable share in the product of his land and toil.

Too long because he is so partisan he has received scant attention and the smallest share. After all others have had their commissions, the farmer gets the residue. He toils and others reap,

and if the Granger is to be partisan at all let him be partisan in looking after his own interests.

Let him be patriot not partisan and a better day will dawn for the farm.

He will think more highly of himself and the powers that be will seek him out and try to understand his needs and satisfy them.

DISCUSSION.

Worthy Master Loyden Pearce responded "them's my sentiments tew."

That the prohibitory law should be frequently violated is a disgrace and the higher in authority the violators are, the deeper the disgrace and the more the shame.

A. J. Durgin of Orono, agreed with the Worthy Master. His first was in favor of liquor, preference to prohibition, but he had come to the conclusion that if enforced, the law was all right. Men in favor of its enforcement should receive support at the polls. The law should be maintained.

F. C. Low of Brewer contended that it was a peculiar question. He came from Massachusetts where they had high license to Maine with her slackly enforced prohibitory law. He asked: Have we supported the men who enforced the law? Grangers and others are not standing up for the men who will uphold the law. A few years ago, prominent men of unquestionable character petitioned for special sheriffs to enforce the law but did not have the support of the community. He thought we should ask ourselves if we had any duty to perform, and in what direction it lay.

I. C. York said: Like Brother Duggin, I went for license, but have decided that in a town of 1,000 inhabitants, one earnest man could shut down the rum shops. If I had a son, I should shut those in Hampden. I should visit them every day. It can be done in the country, and in the city too, if earnestly attempted. Prohibition should be maintained.

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**THE
LOCAL
NEWS.**

There will be a meeting of United Workers of Hammond street church in the vestry on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, followed by a meeting of the executive board. A large attendance is requested.

H. L. Sweet, of Bangor, represented Bowdoin College at the meeting of the American Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes in New York last Saturday. Mr. Sweet is manager of the Bowdoin track and field team.

Next Wednesday, or as it is better known, Ash Wednesday, is the beginning of Lent. "Remember, man, that thou art but dust and unto dust thou shalt return," is the grave salutation of the church to her children on Ash Wednesday morning; and it is the keynote of real Lent.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Treasurer Simpson Might Well Start a Repair Shop for Them.

Some of the sealers of weights and measures must in some manner have concerned the idea that the State treasurer and his force are operating a repair shop down here at Augusta says the Kennebec Journal. It certainly looks that way from the different weights and measures that are sent in to be tested. Other men have an idea that it is the place where old scales are cleaned and placed in condition so that they can be operated.

The law that was passed at the last session of the legislature made it imperative that the State's scales should be in perfect accordance with the standards of the United States.

Messrs. Joseph J. Woodward, Carl Snow and Charles Mossier left on the noon train Monday for Boston to attend the Sportman's show.

The noon B & A. train due to arrive here at 1:05 P. M. was one and one half hours late Monday owing to the icy tracks along the road.

A crew of men and horses were at work Monday cutting out the ice around the shores near the water works dam in anticipation of any possible trouble which might arise.

The steamer Frank Jones of the Portland, Mount Desert & Machias Steamboat Co., which is an auxiliary company of the Maine Central Railroad Co., will resume service between Portland, Rockland, Bar Harbor, Machiasport and intermediate points, on Friday, April 20, so the company announces. She will, this summer, leave Portland, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 A. M. and in returning will leave Machiasport, Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 A. M.

"I have been led to believe that the crop of apples, last year, was very small and there was a scarcity," said a householder, as he looked out of the window of the barber shop and saw a load of apples go by, "but I believe that someone is wrong. I have seen apples of every description, all winter, in the stores and in the hotels. Those in the hotels served up as dessert I know were native raised apples. The scarcity probably did exist, and yet one cannot detect it to any great extent in the markets."

A good deal of trouble is being experienced from the snow melting on the roof, forming ice in the gutters and backing the water up under the shingles, causing the best of houses to leak badly. This is a trouble peculiar to our northern climate and there is but one sure remedy, which is to put a strip of copper or metal roofing on the lower edge of the roof wide enough so the water cannot back up over it. A temporary relief, however, is suggested by a gentleman, which is to open the attic windows, allowing a free circulation of air. This cools the roof and prevents melting of the snow. Those who have tried it say that it works well.

Maine Central baggage masters have been provided with sample blanks soon to go into effect for marking up their lists of baggage on the cars. There are abbreviations which apply to every kind of trunk, case, grip, hand-bag, portmanteau, or other conceivable article that would be checked. There are canvas covered trucks, canvas finished trunks, leather-trunk trucks, zinc trucks, leatherboard trucks, etc., all of which must be listed according to its kind. There is little doubt but that the accurate description of the character of the baggage checked, as will be set forth in these blanks, to be returned to the general office, will aid very materially in lessening the trouble that has been habitually experienced in looking after this work and locating lost baggage.

Our Work
Is Warranted.

LITTLE LEAKS

will sink a ship; little cavities soon destroy the best of teeth. Let us make your teeth healthy—put them in perfect order again. Our methods are not harsh; and we are thorough, careful dentists.

Silver and cement fillings, 50c to 75c.
Alloy fillings, 75c
Gold fillings, \$1 and up

CROWN and BRIDGE WORK—building up or filling new teeth without plates—is a specialty with us.

Sawyer Dental Co.,
Dr. Sawyer, Manager.
25 State St., Bangor, Me.

Send for Our
"Tooth Talks."

MAINE STATE INSTITUTE OF JUVENILE WORKERS.

The Maine State Institute of Juvenile Workers is to hold a special or training school system at Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo, Piscataquis and Penobscot counties, at Waterville, Wednesday, Feb. 28, in connection with the Kennebec District Lodge of Good Templars, the whole of the evening being given to institute work. Many addresses and papers will be given by prominent workers upon topics connected with temperance work among the young people of Maine. Mrs. H. C. Munson, grand superintendent of the Munson Temple of Waterville will assist in the exercises, which will be open to the public.

THE PIAZZA CASE IS ON.

THE NOW FAMOUS QUESTION COMES TO TRIAL IN SPITE OF ALL.

PROSECUTION OPENS AND RESTS.

DEFENSE BEGINS ITS WORK AND WILL CONTINUE TO-DAY.

Several Witnesses Put on the Stand Monday—Court Ad-journed to Await Arrival of Important Witnesses.

The famous piazza case which has been the talk of everybody for so long a time is now on trial before the Supreme Court in Bangor. When the Grand Jury met at the first of this month they found indictments of nuisance against Flavious O. Beal, the owner of the building known as the Penobscot Exchange Hotel, and Moon & Cratty, the lessees. Several reports have been circulated by Bangor papers to the effect that the case would not come to trial, but it has nevertheless.

Mr. Smith, the county attorney, began his opening at 2:40 and stated to the government's case, briefly and concisely. Evidence was then introduced showing that the street line of Exchange street as laid out in 1836 ran within 5 inches of the line of the building. After obtaining testimony regarding the location and size of the piazza the government rested. Mr. H. R. Chaplin, of the firm of Appleton & Chaplin, counsel for the defense, then rose and made his opening. He said they proposed to show that since the site of the piazza had been occupied for over forty years by the owners of the building the land which had been so occupied no longer could be a part of the street under the statute, and provided in such cases.

The Journal representative took a trip down into the board of pharmacy room, where these weights and measures, as well as the intricate scales and balances of the treasury department are kept, and looked over the lot Saturday morning.

"Look at this set of measures we just received from a certain town in the State," remarked Mr. Simpson, picking up a half bushel measure made of wood. "How is that to be tested?"

Sure enough, how was it to be tested? It would not hold the coarsest turnspit to say nothing of the fine sand that is used in making the tests. The outer ring had come so far away from the bottom that a stick of fully half an inch in width was left through which the material could run. Every measure in the set was, in the same condition. It is said the towns like to purchase a new set for their officials when they have any old ones, and this is one of the reasons why the old ones come in. They cannot be used at this place, however, for Mr. Simpson and his clerks cannot stop to do the work of a carpenter or a cobbler in this sort of measure.

Then in the liquor measures are those whose bottoms are made of thin copper and they will spring in and out so that when full the bulging bottom cheats the trader when he is selling.

"I was in trade once myself," said Mr. Simpson, "and I discovered a measure I had been using for years that was over the standard. I had been selling by that and cheating myself out of a pint or more of produce with every half bushel. It is the same all through the country. The people whose measures have been in use for years do not know whether they are right or not and the scales of one sort and another may not be right."

In comparison with the measures from the towns are seen the brass measures of the State made so that no bulging of bottoms is possible and when once in condition they always remain so until the standard changes.

Old balances covered with the rust and dust of time are sent in to be tested. It is not the balances themselves that should be sent, but it is the weights that are used with them. The balances are things which any man can tell whether they are balancing even or not as they hang, but it is the weights used that need to be tested.

Some of the hanging weights are sent in with the rings broken and in conditions of that nature. Taken all in all the lot of weights and measures sent to the State treasurer for testing are not of the sort to make one hesitate over their condition, though they may be nearly if not quite right when it comes to their accuracy in comparison with the standards of the State.

This law is something that in other States is and has for years been receiving much attention. Massachusetts being especially strict in its observance. Possibly the scales that have been operated in the country for years may in the end check the dealer's scale much as the patrons of the same balances and scales are used in the purchase and sale but as a rule they are not. The law was passed for the purpose of enforcing a uniform system of weights and measures and in all probability be carried out fully as the years go along.

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WITNESSES CALLED.

This ended Mr. Smith's opening, and he at once called Col. Victor Brett, the city clerk, City Engineer P. H. Coombs and Mr. Geo. W. Dillingham, who built the piazza. The witnesses were all sworn, and Col. Brett was first called to testify.

CITY CLERK BRETT.

Mr. Brett, city clerk of Bangor and custodian of the records,

"Yes."

"Your honor, the government rests here," said Mr. Smith.

"Defense" said the court. It was then 3:40—the prosecution had occupied just an hour.

Mr. Chaplin then began his opening.

"Gentlemen, this is a plain every day question, and it is—

Where is the legal line of Exchange street today, or at least in 1836? Mr. Coombs says that the line is five inches west of the line of the hotel. We wish to call your attention to two provisions of statute. Here a section 25, chapter 19, of statute which shows that when bounds were not certain in twenty years the line of a fence or building on the property in question becomes the line of the street in 20 years.

Zadoc French, and it was so large it known and not contested the line of the building becomes the line of the street in 40 years.

"The building was built in 1828 by Zadoc French, and it was so large it was called French's Folly. There were three flights of granite steps from the three entrances of the hotel, and they were there, we shall prove to you that they were there in 1839, 43 years after the street line of the street was made.

In 1839 a platform was built and there were steps going down into the street, and we shall show you that they went no further into the street than they did before.

"Mr. Beal took possession of the property in 1832 and still is, though Moon & Cratty are the proprietors.

"Smith & Thayer took possession in 1879, and in 1880 after repairing the main wall, put in the piazza spoken of.

"In 1833 there were two roll ways which led into the cellar and at that time Mr. Neal filled them up.

"We tell you all this to show you that for more than 40 years the obstructions have been there, and that the street line as laid out in 1836 has been prospected."

Here the court took a recess of 30 minutes until 4:15.

MR. CHARLES F. WOODARD

was the first witness called by Mr. Appleton.

"When did your father, Abraham Woodard, take the Penobscot Exchange?"

"About 1846."

"Did he carry it on continuously to the time of his death?"

"No, for three years he had the Bangor House, from '34 to '37."

"Were the three flights of steps taken at the Exchange?"

"I object," said the county attorney, "and I wish to state my grounds."

"Assuming that the line of defense outlined by my brother applies which they are to introduce here is true, that there were steps there as claimed, I claim that it is no line of defense whatever."

"The statute applies to fences and buildings. Steps are neither, and even if they were, the spaces between those steps belongs to the users, which in this case was the city. Even if we admit their testimony as to the character of the steps, I say it does not apply to the present structure, which is entirely different from the steps, and which they have no right to maintain under the law."

Mr. Appleton then arose and said:

"This is a criminal process under the statute. The statute says that if fences or buildings stand for over 40 years they cannot be deemed nuisances. The just inquiry is whether steps may constitute a part of buildings."

Mr. Appleton here read from a criminal case of this kind from Massachusetts reports where a man was indicted for nuisance of three front steps which projected into a highway, were found to be part of the building.

"This," said Mr. Appleton, "completely settles the matter. The stone steps in question were a part of the Penobscot Exchange building. They were there over forty years and we have a right to erect anything on the space formerly occupied by the steps."

"As to the other question, the entirety of the present structure."

"Part of it rests upon land that never belonged to the city. Mr. Smith in his indictment speaks of the piazza as an encroachment. In a case of criminal pleading the government must show what is told in the indictment and all that is told by the indictment. If a man is indicted for stealing a horse the government must prove he stole a brown horse, not that he stole simply a horse."

"Part of that structure rests on ground which legally belongs to us. The entire structure cannot be removed without trespassing on private, legally owned property which has a right to be there."

"The prosecution must prove what they allege. The whole must be proved or the defendant cannot be found guilty."

Mr. Appleton here cited several cases, where the point was in evidence and where it was shown that the whole must be proved.

Mr. Smith said he was familiar with the cases cited, but that it was not the issue in this case.

"If those three sets of steps would give them a line on Exchange street past the steps, it would give them a line to the end of the hotel."

"This is an absurdity. We are not responsible for the erection of the structure. The respondent is responsible."

"I shall admit the question," said the court.

The reporter then read the question. "Whether or not there were stone steps as far back as you can remember."

"There were," answered Mr. Woodard.

"Describe them," said Mr. Appleton. Mr. Woodard described the steps and walkways. "There were three," said

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

WHAT A DIFFERENCE

It Makes When Bangor People Testify.

It is pretty hard to prove the statement of some stranger residing in far-away parts of the country, but the testimony of a Bangor citizen that follows should convince the most skeptical.

Mr. P. E. Tewksbury of 51 Lincoln street, says: "I had a feeling of extreme languor nearly all the time and was dull, heavy aching in my back. A diagnosis showed an incipient stage of Bright's Disease. Five boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills wrought a great change in my condition. I only did the backache leave me but the feeling of languor passed away and my general health was benefited."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

The New Century grange held its third annual meeting on Saturday evening, Feb. 24. Twenty of the 25 charter members were present. There were visitors from Pine Grove and East Ed-

Health, Beauty, and Grace for Woman.

Dr. Greene's Nervura

Blood and Nerve Remedy.

The Greatest Friend of Woman's Good Looks.

Good health means beauty and grace for women.

You'll see it exemplified in the rounded forms, the merry eyes, Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Dr. Greene's Nervura remedy produces its best results right now, in the spring, when old Earth is discarded, her ragged winter clothing, and robes anew in fresh and fragrant beauty.

What Nature does for the earth,

Dr. Greene's Nervura does for the dwellers of the earth.

It makes them new—thoroughly cleanses them, cures, vitalizes, and rectifies them. The diseased look sinks away into oblivion. The vigor replaces it. Back comes vigor to the brain, grace and strength to the muscle, power to the body. Nerves grow gradually less, weakness disappears, appetite to a hearty one, the digestion works properly, and the health of youth is again a fact.

Mrs. Alice Dyson, 88 Hamlet Street, Fall River, Mass., says:—

"I suffered for five years with nervous prostration, with a bad heart, loss of memory, weak heart, causing extreme pain, was constantly tired, and obliged to lie down most of the time. For two years I had to give up all my work. I was unable to eat, and was terribly distressed by what little food I could eat. I was troubled with sleep